MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1811. NUMBER 1329.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1811.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major General Wetherall having been appointed second in command to the Expedition, will issue such orders as he may think fit, to the troops under orders for foreign service, who will make all reports to Major General Wetherall.

Lieutenant Hancock of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to England on sick certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie of the Corps of Engineers, to be Chief Engineer to the troops proceeding on foreign service from Fort St. George, without prejudice to his appointment as Surveyor General, and to authorize him to draw a consolidated allowance of Pagodas 250 ,, ,, per mensem, in lieu of all charges for establishment &c. together with the difference between Major's & Lieutenant Colonel's full batta, while employed on the ensuing service.

Major William Morison is appointed to act as Surveyor General, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, and the Commander in Chief is requested to direct Ensign Benjamin Swain Ward at present attached to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty in the department of the Surveyor General, until further orders. Ensign Ward will be permitted to draw an allowance of Pagodas 25 per mensem, and the full batta of his rank, during the continuance of his employment in that department.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix the salary and office establishment of the Adjutant General of the troops on the Expedition, as follows, viz.

Salary	500
Office Establishment	150

Upon the approaching departure of Major General Gowdie on his return to Europe, the Governor in Council performs a satisfactory obligation of his public duty in expressing the sense entertained by this Government, of the merits and services of the Major General, during a long and arduous career, in the course of which, his zealous exertions, and devotion to the public interests and to his professional duties, have repeatedly been acknowledged.

The Governor in Council experiences the greatest satisfaction in declaring in public Orders, his entire approbation of the zealous and honorable line of conduct which has so eminently distinguished Major General Gowdie since his appointment to the staff of this Army.

The Registers for manifesting Presents, Pearls, &c. on board the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Alexander, (under despatch to England), is opened at the Office of the Board of Trade, and will be closed on Tuesday the 26th Instant, after which no permit will be granted.

Notice is hereby given, that Double and Single Postage Packets are now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be conveyed to England by the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Alexander.

G. G. KEBLE,
P. M. G.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, March 6, 1811.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 7,001 to No. 7,500 of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday the 20th of April next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS, Sec. to the Govt.

The Bengal Prints state, that the first part of the Expedition furnished by that Presidency, were to embark on the 8th current.

Advices from Bourbon mention that, Intelligence had been received at that Island, of Admiral Stopford having arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the Scipion of 84 guns, and taken the command of that Station.

The Honorable Company's Extra Ship Alexander, Captain Younghusband, now under despatch for England, may be expected to sail hence in the course of a fortnight.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

The Anniversary Festival in honor of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland, was celebrated on Monday the 18th Int. at the Pantheon.—At eight o'clock in the evening a very numerous Company sat down to an elegant Dinner, prepared in the Theatre, which was fitted up for the occasion as an Ancient Hall—The Chairs of the President, Vice Presidents and Stewards were distinguished with green flags, the flag on the President's Chair being ornamented with the Harp of Ireland and the national motto "Erin go Bragh" in letters of gold—A transparency also of the Harp, with the Crown of the United Kingdom and the Prince's Plume on either side, surmounted the Gothic Windows at the upper end of the Hall.

On the removal of the Cloth the toast of "The King" was given by the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten and drank with enthusiasm, followed by the anthem of God save the King in full chorus—"The Patron Saint," "the Shamrock, the Rose, and the Thistle," "the Queen and the Royal Family," "the Army and Navy," and several patriotic and loyal Toasts with appropriate tunes by the Fort Band succeeded. The Honorable the President with a few other Gentlemen retired about one o'clock, but the Company did not finally break up till between the hour of three or four on Tuesday morning, all highly gratified with the Entertainment.

Shipping Arrivals and Departurs since our last

ARRIVALS.—March 16, Cuter Tryal, Capt. J. C. Peterson, from Columbo left 23d Feb. and Pamben 7th March,—18th, H. M. Ship Illustrious, Capt. H. B. Broughton, from the Isle of France,—19th, Brig Sag, Captain J. White, from Penang, left 4th March,—H. M. Sloop Dasher, Captain Festing from Trincomallie,—23d. Ketch Nancy, Captain E. Dalby, from Ganjam, 18th Feb. and Coringapatam 10th March.

DEPARTURES.—March 20, Ship Madras Anne, Capt. J. M'Carthey, to Calcutta,—22d, H. C. Ship Monarch, Capt. T. Havard, to do.—24th, Ship Venus, Capt. T. G. Strut, to do.—do Ship Charlotte, Capt. M. Poad, to do.—do. Brig Mary, Capt. J. Nicoll, to do.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 19th instant, at Pondicherry, Captain Skeffington Lutwidge, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army, to Miss Mary Margaret Lockhart, daughter of Colonel Lockhart, of his Majesty's 30th Regiment, Commanding at Pondicherry.

BIRTHS.—At Pondicherry, on the 8th instant, Mrs Jarrett, of a daughter.

At Bellary, in the Ceded Districts, on the 20th instant, the Lady of John Duncan, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Cochin, on the 3d March, the infant son of John Dempster Stewart, Esq. Master Attendant at that place, aged 4 months and twelve days.

On Saturday the 16th instant, Mr. Michael Kelly, late Printer of this Paper,—in the prime of life, sincerely regretted, by all his Friends and acquaintances.

On Sunday last, the 24th Insant, Mrs. Maria Genevieve De Meslo, aged 49 years, much regretted by her family and friends, after a long and painful illness which she bore with exemplary patience, and Christian fortitude; leaving two Ophans to lament her irreparable loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday morning, the Lady of Henry Alexander, of a Son.

On the 18th ultimo, at Chittagong, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Pickersgill, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 1st ultimo, Mrs T. M. Hove, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Sunday last, the 3d current, in the 65th year of his age, after a painful illness of four months, Mr. Carrapit Moratcan, leaving an amiable and afflicted Widow, with a Family, and wide circle of Friends, to deplore his loss.

On Thursday se'ennight, Mr. Samuel Hoogland, aged 29 years and 10 months.

On Wednesday morning, the infant Daughter of Mr. F. Dissent.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—Yesterday, 12th instant, Mrs. Faria, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 14th February, at Broach Ensign R. W. Greaves, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

On the 6th Instant, the Infant Daughter of Lieut. John Hall, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 3 days.

ARRIVAL.—Major Colebrooke, 8th Regt. N. I.—Captain R. H. Yates, 1st Bat. 20th Regt.—Lieut. J. T. Hodge, 2d Bat. 4th Regt.—Lieut. W. Fenwick M. E. Regt.—Lieut. Moncrieff, 2d Bat. 2d Regt—Ensign N. Spence, 1st Bat. 14th Regt—Ensign A. Gleag 1st Bat. 24th Regt. Ensign A. Tullogh, do. do.—Surgeon Grant, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Surgeon A. L. Smith, 1st Bat. 9th Regt.—R. Elis, Esq. and T. Harris Esq.

DEPATURES.—Major General Leland,—Colonel Thomas Burrows and Lieut. W. Irrow.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 181.

Accounts were received in town on Monday last of the arrival at Kedgeree of the American Ship Frances, Captain Haskett, from Salem, the 23d October.

Mr. Mansfield, Supra Cargo of the Frances, arrived in town yesterday morning. By the information received from this Gentleman, it is ascertained that no news or public intelligence of any moment is forwarded by this ship and from the date at which she left America, we could not expect any European accounts through this medium later than those received sometime since by the Matilda.

The Portuguese ship Andromeda, from Macao, the 24th January, arrived at Kedgeree on Sunday. This arrival brings no public news from the Eastward.

A number of Sloops have gone up from Calcutta, to Barrakpore, for the reception of the Volunteer Sepoys proceeding thence, to embark on board the transports, assembled at Saugor.

We subjoin a correct list of Passengers leaving Bengal by the fleet, now preparing for sea, and consisting of the Honorable Company's Regular ship Astell, Extra Ships Diana and Lord Keith; Freighted Ship John Palmer, and Georgiana Packet:—

By the Astell *Captain Robert Hay.*

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. Cheap, Mrs. Strachey, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs Downie, Mrs. Bagshaw; Mrs. Royle, Mrs. Hawkey,—Sir C. R Blunt, E. Strachey, James Hunter, and A. Reveley, Esqrs Civil Servants of the Honorable Company on the Bengal Establishment,—Robert Downie, Esq. of the Firm of Downie, Cruttenden and Co.—Lieut Col. James Lawtie, 1st Bat. 27th Regt. N. I.—Capt. James Macfarlane, of the 1st Regt. N. I.—Capt. Edward Hay, of the Establishment of Fort St. George,—Lieutenant William Webb, of H. M. 24th Light Dragoons,—Mr N. Hammer, late Chief Officer of the Danish East India Company's Ship Admiral Chapman,—Mr. J. Hammer, late 5th Officer of ditto.

CHILDREN.—Misses Jane Anne Royle, Sophia Royle, Mary C. Downie, G. F. Downie, R. H. Downie, Margaret Downie, Mary Smith, J. H. Blechynden, Charlotte Strachey, Helen Strachey, Catharine Hodgson, Louisa G. Cheap, Clara Cheap, Augusta Cheap, Georgiana Cheap, Louisa Meslk, Louisa Ricketts, & ——Brown.—Masters Robert Ahmuty, G. Downie, W. Corfield, J. G. Travers, Davies Sloane, J. W. Smith, John Grant, James Fogo, Charles Wiggins, Samuel Smith, Charles Buller, A. D. Cheap, J. W. Robertson, John Robertson, J. Buchanan and John Knight.—To the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena: John Achmuty, Esq. a Civil Servant of the Honorable Company on the Bengal Establishment.

By the Diana, *Captain John Marshall.*

TO EUROPE.—The Honorable Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Davidson,—R. P. Smith, Esq. Advocate General,—J. Alexander, Esq. of the Firm of Alexander and Co.—L. A. Davidson, Esq. of the Firm of Hogue, Davidson and Co.—Lieut William Pattle, of the Bengal Cavalry,—Mr. J. Becher, jun. Midshipman, Royal Navy,—Mr. John Reddall.

CHILDREN.—Misses L. Bruce, H. M. Smith. E. C. Alexander, M. E. Davidson, and E. G. Davidson,—Masters Leveson Smith, A. A. H. Davidson, W. W. Davidson, Robert Lester, and James Alexander.

By the Lord Keith, *Captain Peter Campbell,*

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. David Campbell, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Sturt, Mrs. Wheatstone, Mrs. Shairp,—T. L. N. Sturt, Esq. a Civil Servant of the Hon. Company on the Bengal Establishment,—Col. G. S. Browne, of the 17th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Norman Shairp, of the 12th Regt. N. I. Major of Brigade at the Presidency,—Capt. J. Wheatstone, of H. M. 53d Regt. of Foot,—Capt. J. Vaughan, of the 21st Regt N. I.—Capt. Lieut. G. B. Martin, of the 8th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. William Gregory, of the 3d Regt. N. I.

CHILDREN.—Misses Marianne Sturt, Dyer, Jennet Wheatstone, Maria A. Hastie, and Mary Ann Sharp,—Masters Henry Wilson, John Wheatstone, Edward Wheatstone, G. Wheatstone, Richard Powell, and Sackville Casement.

By the John Palmer, *Captain H. A. Reid.*

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. Kegan,—Christopher Keating, Esq. a Civil Servant of the H. C. on the Bengal Establishment,—Lieut. T. D. Burrowes, of H. M. 8th Regt. Light Dragoons,—Mr William Cooper Keating, and Mr. Kegan.

CHILDREN.—Miss Sophia Evans,—Masters James Bruce, John Bonner, and W. Gillanders.—To the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, Lieut Col. Thomas Hardwicke, of the Corps of Artillery.—To the Isle of France, Lady Nicholson, Mrs Boyd, Mrs. Moir and her Child,—Ensign William Raban, of H. M. 22d Regt. of Foot.

By the Georgiana *Packet, Captain H. Leigh.*

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. Lushington,—Master Edward Charles Hohler,—To the Cape of Good or St. Helena, Mrs. Hohler,—John Adam, Esq. and C. Lushington, Esq. Civil Servants of the H. C. on the Bengal Establishment.

Pulwan Sing has at length paid the great debt of Nature, exemplifying in his fate the truth of the old observation, that apparent blessings are occasionally misfortunes in disguise. Poor Pulwan had long lived comfortably, earning his daily bread as an Agent to Dancing Girls: but no sooner had Fortune given him wealth, than she robbed him of peace and comfort. In possession of the Prize of a Lac of Rupees, he became restless, his ambition was raised, and unable to distinguish between was necessary and what was adventitious to his happiness, he renounced his lowly vocation, resolved to toil no more—The first appropriation of a part of the prize, was the purchase of an Arabian courser, & his very first essay on horseback ended in the accident which led to his death—a fever quickly succeeded the injury received by the fall from his horse, and terminated in his death, on the 21st ult. His property has fallen, by his decease, to 6 or eight indigent relations at Ghazepore, to whom it is to be hoped it will prove more beneficial than to its late possessor, who appears to have been merely an instrument in the hands of Fortune, by which to extend her bounties to her favourites.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY, 27, 1811.

Mr. A. Seton, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, and its dependencies.

Mr. J. Money, to officiate as Commercial Resident at Etawah and Culpee, during the absence of Mr. Bathurst.

Mr C. J. Davidson, to officiate as Assistant to the Superintendant of Western Salt Chokies in charge of the Gollahs at Suikea.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 22d 1811.

His Majesty having been pleased to authorize a Regimental Quarter-Master, to be appointed to each Regiment of Dragoons, in lieu of Troop Quarter-Masters at present borne on the Strength of Corps, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council authorizes the following Allowances for Regimental Quarter Masters, in addition to the Pay of Eight Shillings per diem, granted by His Majesty.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

In Contonments.

Staff Pay, ...	Sa. Rs. 62	
Writer, ...	20	
Stationary, ...	25	
Candles, ...	10	
		—117
IN THE FIELD.		
Camp Lines, ...		10
	Sa. Rs.	127

with the Batta, Gratuity, Tent Allowance, and Horse Allowance of a Cornet.

2. The Allowance at present drawn by the Senior Troop Quarter Master for Stationary and Camp Lines, amounting to Sa. Rs. 35, will of course be discontinued from the date on which the Regimental Quarter Master may join the Corps.

3. The Regimental Quarter Master will receive charge of the Quarter Master's Establishment of Lascars, &c. attached to the Regiment, and will also draw, when in the Field, the established allowance for Strw, Tents, Pins, Mallets Saleetahs, Gunny Bags and Camp Colours.

4. His Majesty having been graciously pleased to determine, that Troop Quarter Masters shall be discontinued, only as Vacancies occur, the Troop Quarter Masters now attached to corps will continue to draw their present allowances, with the exception of the allowances of Rs. 35, for Stationary and Camp Lines heretofore drawn by the Senior Troop Quarter Master.

5. The allowance at present granted to acting Troop Quarter masters to cease on the appointment of a Regimental Quarter Master.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 23, 1811.

Captain Tucker, Deputy Pay Master to the Troops under orders to embark on Foreign Service, is directed to proceed with the First Division and to take charge of the Treasure which will accompany it.

Vol 27, No. 1329. MADRAS COURIER. March 26, 1811.

MARCH 1, 1811.

Mr. George James Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to be Surgeon to the Governor General's Body Guard, from this date.

European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers proceeding with the Expedition, who may be desirous of assigning a portion of their Allowances for the support of their Dependants, or of the Families of their Followers in Bengal, during their absence, are authorized to grant Family Certificates for that purpose, under the same arrangement with regard to the Document to be furnished to the Military Auditor General and Superintendent of Family Money, as prescribed for Native Troops by the General Orders of the 28th March 1808.

Lieutenant Nott, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to superintend the Distribution of Family Money to the Dependants, Servants or Followers of European Officers, as well as those of Native Troops.

MARCH 4, 1811.

The Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain W. Robison, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant George, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Supernumerary Aides-de-Camp to His Lordship.

Major Henessy, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to Officiate as Fort Adjutant of Fort William, during the absence of Major Campbell on Foreign Service.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GARRISON.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief.

HEAD QUARTERS,

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6, 1811.

The Embarkation of the 3d and 4th Volunteer Battalions, and of the Artillery Detachment, proceeding on Foreign Service, is deferred until the morning of the 8th instant, when it will take place under the same arrangement as directed in General Orders of the 27th ultimo.

William Dick, Supernumerary Serjeant, at present employed under the Garrison Store Keeper, is directed to do duty with the Commissariat Department proceeding on Foreign Service.

J. GORDON,
Actg. Adjutant General.

Extract from a Letter from the Agent at the Cape of Good Hope, bearing date the 22d November 1810.

PARA. 6.—Captain Laughame, of His Majesty's Sloop Otter, on his passage from Bourbon to this place a few days ago, fell in with a dangerous Shoal, Lat. 33. 56 S. Long. 36 East, by a good observation the day before, it seemed to be pretty extensive, and no part of it seen above water, I beg your Lordship will give the necessary publicity to this communication, as it may be of general service.

(A TRUE EXTRACT.)

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1811.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT MARCH 9, 1811.

The Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, has nominated his Excellency Lieutenant General George Hewett, to be Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, during his Lordship's absence from the Presidency.

His Excellency Lieutenant General George Hewett, has this day taken his Seat accordingly, under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

N. B. EDNONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1811.

On Thursday arrived the Fifeshire, Captain Besler, from Penang the 14th ultimo. Passenger:—Mr. McCullum.

The Kedgeree Report of yesterday announces the arrival of the Honorable Company's cruizer Ariell, Lieut. Macdonald, from a cruize; and the country ship Windham, Captain Frend, from Penang the 10th ultimo. In addition to the passengers mentioned in a former paper, Lieut. Skardon of the 20th N. I. and Macalister of the Artillery, have come round by this opportunity.

The following vessels were lying at anchor on Thursday off Saugor:

Hon. Company's ships Lord, Keith, Astell, Huddart, Lord Eldon, Diana and Batavia; Country ship Ann, Auspicious, John Palmer, Fleetwood, Betsey, Hope and Fort William.—At Kedgeree ships it is expected will leave their anchorage in the course of to-morrow. Also the Georgiana for the Cape and St. Helena. The Indiamen are to be dispatched by John Cheap, Esq.

A. Seton, Esq. the lately appointed Governor of Penang, we understand, will leave town in the course of this day for that place. C. T. Metcalfe, Esquire, we hear, is to succeed that gentleman as Resident at Delhi.

It is with much regret we have to state, an accident which took place on the Course last Tuesday. Mr. Cruttenden, while taking his evening's ride, was accidentally run foul of by a carriage, and thrown out of his buggy, and severely bruised.—We are happy to hear, however, that he is in a fair way of recovery.

Calcutta Morning Post

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1811.

Yesterday, Captain Besler of the ship Fifeshire, arrived in town, having sailed from Penang the 11th ultimo, the day previous to the departure of the Andromeda.

Captain Besler left the island the same day with the Windham, bound to this port. When in latitude 10 N. a vessel was standing up the Bay, supposed to be the latter.

Passenger per Fifeshire:—Mr. McCulloch, from Penang.

On Monday last accounts were received in town, of the arrival of the Portuguese ship Andromeda, after a favourable run of 37 days, from Macao. This arrival affords no public intelligence of the slightest interest.

The commercial advices are on the whole favorable; the demand for cotton, continued, which is quoted at from 14½ to 15 tale per pecul, with prospect of further amendment.

The price of opium was nearly stationary, and may be quoted at from 1000 dollars to 1050 per chest.

The Aurora, from this port, arrived at Macao on the 17th January. The Mornington had not then appeared. The Andromeda touched at Malacca and Penang, and left the latter port on the 12th ultimo.

Private letters received by the Andromeda, communicate the seizure of a large quantity of treasure, by the Chinese government, under an attempt to elude the order prohibiting its exportation. The circumstances attending the transaction, are said to have excited a considerable degree of irritation.

Extract of a Letter, dated Macao, the 17th January, 1811.

"The cold here is so intense, that I am scarcely able to write. The Ocean, I lament to say, is entirely given up. There are 15 sail of Americans this season, at China."

The Kedgeree report of Wednesday, notices the following arrivals:

Ship Britannia, Capt. Russell, from Penang, the 11th February.

Brig Rollo, Astell, from Pedier, the 17th. No news.

Captain Jones, of the Lady Rollo, we are sorry to learn, was drowned in attempting to land at Bourbon, on the Coast of Pedier, by the upsetting of the long-boat; a lascar was also drowned at the same time. The remainder of the crew were picked up by a boat belonging to one of the king of Acheen's vessels, laying there at the time.

Letters from Bussorah, received by the late arrival at Bombay, represent the state of commerce, at the several ports of the Gulph, as extremely languid.

The measures of the lately appointed Governor of Bagdad, are represented as extremely unpopular, in so much, that the leading men of the city had applied to the Government for his immediate recall, which was confidently expected: mean time the communication between Bussorah and Bagdad, was quite at a stand, and likely to continue so till the establishment of a new order of things.

The Eliza, Captain Babcock, had arrived at Bussorah, and was to sail thence for Bombay and this port, the beginning of February.

A small grab named the Concesson, passed Kedgeree on Tuesday last, from Rangoon the 15th ultimo.

An unexpected scarcity of timber continued to prevail at Rangoon; part of the grab's cargo, consisting of shinbin plank, having been bought at the extraordinary high price of 40 rupees per pair.

On Monday the Tweed arrived in the river, from the Mauritius, last from Madras.

PASSENGER.—Lieutenant Kinsley, on the royal navy. This officer, we understand, is one of those who volunteered his services on shore, under the command of Captain Montague, at the Isle of France.

The last annual importation of indigo into the port of Calcutta, was 73,000 factory maunds.

The heavy advance on the price of grain, which has taken place within these few weeks, begins to be very severely felt, particularly by the lower order of the natives, in and about the settlement.

Moogy rice, first sort which used to sell at sa. rs. 1-8, cannot now be procured under 2-6 to 2-8.

Ditto inferior, which used to sell at 1-4, is now advanced to 1-14 and 2 rs. per maund. Daull, &c. having risen in proportion. The cause of this extraordinary enhancement on the value of two articles of primary request, it may appear difficult to trace; various reasons having been assigned for it.

Among others, we have been told, that vast and extensive tracts of country, formerly cultivated for the production of rice, have within a short period been converted into indigo plantations, and for the raising of hemp. Whilst others ascribe the present high price of grain to monopoly.

That the general average return throughout Bengal has been fully equal, to that of any, we might safely add, even the most productive season, which has been known for several years past, cannot be questioned. Whence then, it may be asked, proceeds the cause of the present exorbitant price of grain? From monopoly, and monopoly alone, founded on the superstition of an ignorant and credulous population, who have to thank the phenomenon which of late has been so frequently witnessed within the last three months. We allude to the flight of locusts, and which has certainly been followed by the very evil, predicted by the authors of the present scarcity, though happily for the existence of the multitude, in a more limited extent, than was perhaps expected.

The packets for Europe, by the ships now under despatch, were sent off from the Bankshall on Tuesday. The Indiamen will be despatched by John Cheap, Esq. in the course of this-day, or to-morrow.

The second term of the Supreme Court was opened, with the usual formalities, on Friday last.

On Monday last the trial of Henry Pitts Forster, Esq. of the civil service, at the suit of the Company, for a breach of trust and duty, as mint master, in having advanced to Nittoychurn Sein Seal, certain large sums of money the property of the Company, instead of paying them over to the general treasury, came on to be tried before a special jury. The trial occupied the Court till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the jury delivered the following verdict:—Guilty of breach of trust and duty, but without any intention to defraud the Company.

ARRIVALS.

March 6.—Grab Concession, from Rangoon, 15th February.

Ship Andromeda, China, 24th January.

Ship Fifeshire, Penang 11th February.

American ship Francis, from Selem, the 23d October, 1810.

INDIA GAZETTE,

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1811.

By the American Ship Frances, which arrived in the river yesterday se'ennight, we have been politely favoured with a series of New York and New England Journals, extending to the 21st of October. These papers supply us with a few heads of intelligence, of which our time will only permit us to prepare the following imperfect summary.

The advices received in America from Lisbon, extend to the 6th of September, or about 11 days later than our intelligence from thence by the Matilda. These accounts confirm the news of the fall of Almeida, an event on which we had all along calculated, but which was not expected to take place at so early a period, and was in point of fact much accelerated by a circumstance equally unforeseen and disastrous. After a bombardment of only one or two days, it appears, that the principal magazine was struck by a bomb. The magazine exploded, and produced dreadful devastation in the town, killing many of the inhabitants and reducing the greater part of the houses to ruins. By this unfortunate accident, the besieged were deprived of their only store of ammunition; and, after standing the fire of the enemy for two days longer, Colonel Cox found himself under the necessity of capitulating on the 28th of August. The official report of the surrender, was published in the Lisbon Gazette of the 4th of September. The regular Portuguese troops composing the garrison, were made prisoners of war; and, refusing to serve in the French army, were to be marched to France. The militia were permitted to return to their respective homes.

On the 29th of August, Lord Wellington's head-quarters were at Alverche.

The advices from Cadiz, published in the American papers, do not reach beyond the 23d of August, and can therefore communicate nothing, which is not already in our possession.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting part of the intelligence received by this arrival, is that which relates to the affairs of Spanish America, where, in some quarters the revolutionary spirit appears to be rapidly extending, while the opposite bias of public sentiment in others, and the course of measures which had been adopted by the loyalists, threatened to plunge the whole country in the horrors of civil war.

The City of Sante Fe, the capital of New Granada, had joined the cause of Caraccas, and published a declaration of independence on the 19th August. The news of this event were received about the end of that month at Caraccas and Lagura, and were celebrated by the revolutionists there with signal rejoicings. Meanwhile, the Governors of the neighbouring districts, were taking measures, to bring back the revolted Provinces to their allegiance. The ports of the Spanish Main, which had not acknowledged the authority of the Regency, were declared in a state of blockade, by the insular Governments of Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico; and privateers were fitting out from those places to cruize against vessels attempting to trade with the insurgents. The Viceroy of Mexico had sent supplies of money, arms and ammunition to the Governor of Maracaybo, to enable him to bring the Caraccas to submission, and a Mexican force had taken the field, to attack the independents of Santa Fe. An advanced detachment of the Mexicans, it is added, had been engaged with a part of the troops of New Granada, by whom they were repulsed. Both armies marched under the banners of Ferdinand the Seventh, and professed to act in his name.

The inhabitants of Mexico continued to evince their loyalty, by the efforts which they were making for the support of the mother country. A sum of twenty millions of dollars, had been subscribed towards the necessities of the state; and two ships had lately sailed for Spain, fully laden with cargoes of gun-powder, the manufacture of the country. At the date of the last accounts from Vera Cruz, the British ship Bulwark, of 74 guns, was at an anchor there, waiting to receive on board the Mexican Deputies for the Cortes. On her voyage to Cadiz, the Bulwark was also to touch at the Havannah, for the purpose of receiving the Deputies from Cuba.

The adventurers, who were engaged in Miranda's expedition, and who had ever since been kept in confinement by the Government of the Spanish Main, had been set at liberty by the new authorities. Six of these men had reached Jamaica.

The Government of Caraccas had published a Proclamation, prohibiting the Slave Trade.

A reduction of one fourth in the rate of the duties levied on exports in English vessels, had taken place at the port of La Guira.

The accounts from Buenos Ayres come down to the beginning of August, and represent the dissentions in that country as advancing even more rapidly to a crisis, than in the Northern districts of Spanich America. The Viceroy Cisneros, of whose deposition our readers have already heard, had been subsequently arrested on the 22d of June, and, together with the late Governor of Monte Video, who was residing at Buenos Ayres, had been sent on board a small brig, to be conveyed to Spain. All the old European Officers in the place, had been disarmed by the Creole inhabitants, and deprived of their situations and authority. An expedition of 1500 men had at the same time, been sent into the interior, for the supposed purpose of assisting the revolutionists of Chili. And a commissioner had been despatched to London, to conciliate the support of the British government, and to negociate a commercial arrangement with the Court of St. James's. At Monte Video, on the other hand, where the European Spaniards constituted a larger portion of the population, the loyal party continued to preponderate, and every attempt to introduce a change of system, had been successfully opposed by the municipal authorities. A negociation between the two cities had for some time been carried on, but without leading to any definite result. In the mean time, hostilities had commenced, by a skirmish between the troops of the two cities, at Colonia, in which the Montevideans were defeated, with the loss of eight killed and many wounded. Both at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, all the French inhabitants had been placed in confinement.

Respecting the situation of West Florida, the information contained in the American newspapers, is still extremely contradictory; but there is enough, we think, of concurrent testimony, to satisfy us, that some revolution has also taken place in that country. In accounts, apparently well authenticated, it is stated, that a Convention had assembled at Pensacola, sanctioned by the authority of De Lassus, the Governor of the colony, and had organized a new constitution, similar to that of the United States. A permanent salary of 3000 dollars per annum had been settled on the Governor. And the Convention, after conducting its deliberations to a close, had adjourned till the month of November. These events, if we may trust to the American papers, had been followed by others of a more unexpected description. The disorganized and defenceless state of the colony, had appeared, it seems, to the American Government, to offer a favorable opportunity for the accomplishment of their ambitious views. The detachment of troops in the Mississippi territory was accordingly reinforced, all absent officers were ordered to be at hed-quarters by the 15th of September, and arrangements were made for the avowed purpose of seizing Pensacola. On the receipt, however, of intelligence from France, announcing the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, this purpose is said to have been afterwards abandoned. In the mean time, the people of West Florida, either alarmed by the prospect of invasion, or induced by other motives with which we are unacquainted, had thrown themselves on the protection of the British government; and, at the date of the last accounts, if we may trust to their authenticity, the British flag was actually flying on the castle of Pensacola.

With respect to the inter-national concerns of the United States with the powers of Europe, we can only collect, that the new and unexpected change of measures, adopted by Bonaparte, had mainly puzzled the Transatlantic politicians. The ship Sally arrived at Baltimore about the middle of October, chaged with depatches from General Armstrong and Mr. Pinckney; but the nature of their contents, does not appear to have been publicly known.

Mr. Morier, the British Secretary of Legation, reached Washington in the first week of October. His arrival, together with the movements of the principal officers of Government is thus announced, in the Essex Register of the 6th of October.

"Mr. Morier, the British substitute for an "ambassador, arrived in Philadelphia yester- "day. The American ship Sally, which was "some time since expected to return with Ge- "neral Armstrong, is hourly expected with dispatches from that minister."

"The heads of the executive departments of "the United States government, are to assem- "ble at Washington the first week of October."

"The Secretary of State and Secretary of the "Navy, are already at the seat of government. "The President is expected on the first of Oc- "tober."

It appears, that some sort of affray had taken place in the harbour of La Guira, between the English sloop of war Challenger of 18 guns, and an American vessel named the Jane, in consequence of the Commander of the Challenger requiring the American to lower his pendant. It had led however, to no serious consequences.

The French Privateers still continued to haunt the port of New Orleans.

On the 14th of October, the U S. Frigates *President* and *Constitution*, under the command of Commodore Rogers, sailed from New-York on a cruize.

The President had negociated a loan of 3,750,000 Dollars, to be advanced by the Bank of the United States, at an interest of six per cent.

A revolution had taken place, in the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew. The Governor had been deposed, and the Chief Judge had been sent away from the Island. This event is well authenticated, and is attributed to some oppressive measures on the part of the government. It was expected, that St. Bartholomew would be immediately occupied by the English.

The war continued to rage as fiercely as ever, in St Domingo. On the 24th of August, an attack was made by Christophe on Cape Nichola Mole, in which, after a severe and continued contest of twelve hours, he was ultimately repulsed, with the loss of six hundred of his troops, and three of his best Commanders.

His Majesty's ship Hindostan, with Governor Bligh on board, and the Dromedary and Porpoise in Company, was spoken with at sea, all well, on the 25th of August, having sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 11th of that month.

The ship Euphrates from this port, reached New-York in safety, on the 1st of October, after a voyage of 147 days.

A Baltimore Price Current of the 6th of October, now in our possession, quotes Bengal Indigo at 2-15 per lb.

The Kedgeree report of yesterday, announced the arrival in the river of the American ship Union, from Salem the 31st of October. No public intelligence, however, by this conveyance, had reached town, when this paper went to the Press.

Since our last, several Ships have arrived from the Eastward, bringing advices from Malacca and Penang, to the beginning of last month.

We have the pleasure to learn, that Mr. Raffles had returned to Malacca from a mission to Lingen, and the other Malay ports bordering on the Gulph, having been most successful in his endeavours to reconcile the chiefs of those places to the British interests.

The fleet for Amboyna had sailed from Malacca, all well, in prosecution of their voyage. During the stay of the troop ships at Malacca, intelligence reached that place, stating, that a party of 400 men had been sent by General Dædels to the subordinate Dutch settlement of Balambang, for the purpose of levying the revenues. In consequence of this information, the Teignmouth and another cruizer sailed immediately for Balambang, in the hope of being able to cut off the detachment.

We understand, that, since the visit of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron to the coast of Java, a strong fort has been constructed, with much labour and expence, by the Dutch Government, on an island in the center of the river, which forms the harbour of Sourabaya. Ninety pieces of ordnance, most of them thirty-two pounders, have been removed from Batavia, and mounted on this fortification.

Saturday last being the day appointed for the embarkation of the Right Honorable the Governor General, a public breakfast was given at the Government house, at half past 5 A. M. to the Members of the Supreme Council, and the principal civil and military Officers at the Presidency.

After breakfast, his Lordshipt attended by a numerous suite, proceeded on foot to Chandpaul Ghaut, where the Philcherah was in waiting, to convey him on board the Philip Dundas Pilot Schooner. The troops of the garrison formed a street from the Government-house to the ghaut, and received his Lordship, as he passed, with military honors. The usual salutes were also fired from the ramparts of the Fort, on his departure from the shore, and arrival on board the schooner.

The H. C. Cruizer Mornington, which conveys Lord Minto from Bengal, waits his arrival below.

His Lordship is accompanied by the Hon. John Elliott, Captain Taylor, and other Gentlemen of his suite. A. Seton, Esq. Governor of Prince of Wales Island and its dependencies, left town, with his Lordship, in the Philip Dundas.

His Excellency, Lieut.-General Hewett took the oaths and his seat, as Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, at 10 A. M. on the day of Lord Minto's departure, under a salute 17 Guns.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1811.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dated 23d November 1810.

Mr. J. H. Bellasis to be Collector of Broach, vice Steadman deceased.

Mr. V. Hale to be first Essistant to the Collector and Custom Master at Broach, vice Bellasis promoted.

March 6th.—Arrived H. C. Schooner, Zephyr, Lieut. George Millet, from Mandavie.—Ship Shaw Byramgore, Captain W. Robson, from China.—His Majesty's Ship Phæton, Captain F. Pellew, from Madras.—7th ditto, H. C. Ship Benares, Lieutenant John Pruin, from the Isle of France.—H. C. Ship Aurora, Lieutenant James Watkins, from France.—Cutter Gertruda, Captain D. Sutherland, from Columbo.—Portuguese Brig, St. J. Baptitsa, Captain Raimundo Arsaloytitle Boms, from Goa.—11th ditto, Snow Olive Branch, Captain Henry Coucher, from Tappanoolly.

CEYLON GOVT GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1811.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia, 28th Feb. 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following appointments are to take place from the first of the ensuing Month.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant of Colombo, vice Lieutenant Colonel Bridges, proceeding to Europe on leave of absence.

Captain Hook, 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Town Major of Colombo vice Wauchope.

Captain Bayly, 3d Ceylon Regiment to Command at Matura vice Hook.

By The Lieutenant General's Command.
(Signed) CLEMT. M. EDWARDS.
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia, 2d March, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The General Orders of 26th January are to be amended as follows.—

Instead of Major Frederick Hankey, to act as Deputy Quarter Master General on the same footing on which the appointment stood antecedent to Brigadier General Wilson's arrival the following appointment is to take place.—

Major Frederick Hankey, to be Deputy Inspector General Colonial Troops during the absence of Major McNab, proceeding to England, and to do the Duty of Deputy Quarter Master General on the same footing on which that appointment stood antecedent to Brigadier General Wilson's arrival.

By The Lieutenant General's Command.
(Signed) CLEMT. M. EDWARDS.
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters Mount Lavinia 3d March 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland has been pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.—

STAFF.

Major Clement Martin Edwards of the 2d Ceylon Regiment to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces serving on Ceylon vice Brigadier General Wilson,—Date 1st Feb. 1811.

By the Lieutenant General's Command,
(Signed) L. A. Denoe.
Major of Brigade to the Forces.

Colombo] Arrived, February the 27th H. M. Ship Clorinde, Captain Briggs from the Mauritius with a Detachment of His Majesty's 65th Regt.—Brig Tophik, Nacodah Congi Maise from Atchin,—Brig Cader Bux, Nacodah Saphingir, from Pulopenang,—February the 28th, Ship Palmers, Captain James Webster from Isle of France, with H. C. Troops on Board,—March the 1st Ship Minerva, Captain Pone, from Isle of France, with H. M. 65th Regiment,—March the 2d Schooner Nancy, Captain John Grabo, from Tutucoreen,—March the 6th, Boat Maria, Captain Jacob Andries, from Jaffna.

Point de Galle] Sailed, March the 5th, Brig Telegraph, Captain Edward Sime, for Madras.

Arrived, March the 6th, H M Sloop Hesper, Captain Edward Lloyd, from the Isle of France, bound to Colombo, with His Excellency Lieutenant General Abercromby on board.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

EXTRAORDINARY.

COLOMBO, 8th March, 1811.

Yesterday anchored in the Roads the Hesper Sloop of War, Captain Edward Lloyd, with Lieutenant General the Hon'ble John Abercromby and Suite on Board.—The General immediately landed under the usual Salute due to his Rank.

Arrived also late in the Evening the Hon'ble Company's Ships Thomas Grenville Captain William Patterson, and Earl St. Vincent, Captain J. B. Samson, from Bengal the 10th of February,—the Ships experienced baffling winds in the Bay.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—August 25, 1810.

Brighton, August 25.—The following is an account of a circumstance which has occurred in the Royal South Gloucester Militia, and which has been misrepresented in the London Papers:—

Some difference unhappily arose between Lieut. Wilson, and the Serjeant-Major. The Lieutenant seems to have been the aggressor; for without having any business, and without asking leave, he went into the Serjeant-Major's room, and on quitting it, left the door open; the Serjeant-Major, in consequence, reported him to the Adjutant, which so exasperated Lieut. Wilson, that, when meeting the Serjeant-Major sometime afterwards, he called him a *Damned old Scoundrel*, to which the Serjeant-Major warmly replied, "*I am no Scoundrel but a Soldier;*" Lieut. Wilson instantly threatened to have him tried by Court Martial, and ordered him to his room, where he remained for a short time, but being seen abroad, the Lieutenant issued a mandate that he should be taken to the guard-room; and here began the offence for which the Serjeant-Major was afterwards tried by a Regimental Court-Martial. He seduced a serjeant, two corporals, and eighteen privates from their duty, who, at his instigation, refused to comply with the injunction of their superior officer. Being ordered by the Lieutenant to take the Serjeant-Major into custody, they hesitated, and at length obstinately disobeyed; thus subjecting themselves, with the object of their attachment to trial and to punishment. On Monday last, the Serjeant-Major, with his companions in disobedience, were summoned to answer for their conduct and after two days sitting, the Court passed upon them the following sentence;—*the Serjeant-Major to be reduced to the ranks, and to receive 500 lashes; the Serjeant and two Corporals to be also reduced to the ranks, and receive 250 lashes each; and the Privates 200 lashes each.* The Serjeant-Major, in consequence of his good character and long service, having been 36 years a soldier, had the latter part of his sentence remitted. The Serjeant and Corporals also experienced the same lenity, and the privates were pardoned without suffering the punishment awarded.

On Thursday Mr. Christopher Smith, under Clerk on board his Majesty's ship Curacoa, was tried by a court martial, for enticing two young gentlemen, viz Mr. Austin and Mr. Bruton, to desert from his Majesty's service, with a view of emigrating to America, in breach of the 16th article of war. The charge was proved; but, in consideration of particular circumstances, he was adjudged only to the punishment of two years' confinement in the Marshalsea.

About a quarter past five o'clock on Saturday morning, 4th August, his Majesty's ship Audacious, while lying at an anchor off Flushing, was visited by a tremendous thunder storm, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning. It is supposed the lightning was attracted by the spindle of the royal mast, which it struck, and taking a direction down the side of the mast, shivered the heel of it to pieces, melted the copper of the sheeve hole of the top gallant mast, shook in several places the top-mast, and penetrating through the head of the main-mast passed through the centre of the mast, splintering it as far down as the quarter-deck, when it exploded with a most violent crash, leaving the mast on fire in two or three places; during the operation of its effects, the ship was in a state of great tremor. Scarcely had the first shock subsided, before another succeeded, but did no further mischief than knocking down two men on the main-deck, who very fortunately sustained no material injury. The Aboukir was also struck about the same time but with less violence.

We are happy to hear that the Princess Amelia is now so much recovered, that all her medical attendants have discontinued their visits, except Dr. Pope.

The following paragraph, extracted from a Scotch paper, communicates rather a new practice in agriculture:—"In Ross-shire the barley harvest commenced upon the glebe of Kilteam on Monday the 16th inst. It had been sown early in November by way of experiment, and the result has been perfectly satisfactory. The quantity and quality are excellent, and the straw abundant. It was fully ripe for cutting on the last day of July, but it was allowed to stand on account of the frequent rains which we have had for a week past. The barley stood the winter equally well with the wheat crops."

An engineer at New-York has invented a machine for the manufacture of bricks. It will produce 3000 bricks in an hour, if supplied with clay; and may be extended to produce any number required in the same time. The clay is applied without any previous preparation. It requires only the natural moisture, as it is commonly found a few inches below the earth. In this state it is applied to the machine, and the bricks are produced in the neatest manner ready to pile away; saving the trouble of carrying to and from the yard, and tending while drying, as is done in the common way. The bricks manufactured by the machine are much more compact and impenetrable to water, than bricks made by hand.

Mr. Lennaker, of Portsmouth Dock-yard, has recently obtained a patent for a method of forcing ships, &c. forwards by the power of steam-engines. Mr. L.'s method consists of a bucket being moved by a sufficient power to and fro in a tube or trunk attached to the vessel, and moved in a direction parallel to it—the vessel is then impelled forward, by the bucket drawing the water in at one end of the tube and discharging it at the other, in a direction parallel to, but contrary to that of the motion of the vessel; for this purpose, both bucket and tube must be provided with valves. Mr. L. conceives that his invention might be applied with advantage in short and coasting voyages, likewise for inland navigation, &c. as he has ascertained that a heavy boat, 31 feet long, might be moved at the rate of nearly four miles, and a sea-going vessel, at the rate of six miles per hour.

Bonaparte's brothers and relatives are so many puppets moved about at his pleasure.

"Quick, presto, begone!" Joseph Bonaparte at Naples—then at Madrid—Murat made Duke of Berg, then danced forward to Naples. Louis Bonaparte King of Holland—he figures away for a time—the scene is changed, and we find him Grand Duke of Berg, a kind of porter to his younger brother, Jerome.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

After some routine business was gone through and the titles read of several papers, furnished to the Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Randle Jackson expressed a hope, (to which the Directors seemed to accede,) that all the papers to be laid before the House of Commons, or their Committee, should be made accessible to the proprietors at large. He could not avoid most seriously recommending to every one who heard him, whether he was a Director or Proprietor, to bestow his fullest attention, during the recess of Parliament, to the actual situation of the affairs of the Company. Some of them having seats in Parliament would feel it their duty to answer in that house those arguments which could be easily anticipated. Every individual proprietor ought also, in the comparatively humble orbit in which he moved, to be able to answer the attacks which he might expect to hear made against the interests and rights of the Company. It was impossible not to know the speeches had been made in both Houses of Parliament which showed that many public Men were adverse to the Company, and it was impossible not to know that among many public men out of Parliment there was a great antipathy to the Company, as well as to all other corporations. It was really shocking to see the levity and flippancy with which many individuals gave their opinions, that the property of all corporate bodies should be seized. It appeared to him that if the property of Corporations was to be so lightly regarded, other property would soon cease to be respected. It should be recollected, that in the two great Corporations which were most frequently alluded to, whatever pecuniary embarrasments had taken place, were entirely owing to the anxious wish of those corporations to serve the Government of the Country, and to identify themselves as much as possible with it. He was convinced that the best mode of answering those attacks which might be expected, was by every person connected with the Company (and particularly those who had seats in Parliament) giving their full attention to the subject; and, from understanding rightly the affairs of the Company, being able to answer the objections that they would hear. He supposed that neither the Company nor the Parliament, would wish to do any thing but what was just and reasonable.

THE COURIER, Sep. 6.

THE ARMY.

At a General Court Martial held at Guadaloupe on the 10th April, 1810, and continued by adjournment to the 16th of the same month, Lieut. Andrew William Maiben, of the 4th West India Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

"For misbehaving before the enemy near Port Bellair, Guadaloupe on the 3d February 1810."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having duly and maturely weighed the evidence brought forward against the prisoner Lieut. Andrew William Maiben of the 4th West India Regiment, as well as what he produced in his defence, was of opinion that he was *Guilty* of the crime laid to his charge, being a breach of the Articles of War, and therefore sentenced the said Lieut. Andrew William Maiben, to be *Cashiered*.

His Majesty having been pleaced to approve and confirm the sentence of the Court; the Commander in Chief directs that the charge preferred against Lieut. Maiben, together the sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's confirmation thereof, shall be read at the head of every Corps and entered in the Regimental Orderly Books.

By Command of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjt. Gen

Vol. 27. No. 1329. ADVERTISEMENTS. March 26, 1811.

YORKE'S POLITICAL REGISTER,

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1810.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The popularity which has been excited amongst thinking men in this country, by the publication of the American pamphlet on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government, and the knowledge that its author had already acquired considerable credit by his Analysis of the French code of conscription in the Edinburgh Review, induced me to avail myself of a recent perusal of their observations in the last number, and to give that attention to the comments, which from my general dislike of the principles, upon which the Edinburgh Review is founded, I am not inclined to admire. As we are aware that the name and matter of any work are introduced by the conductors only as a vehicle for opinion, and that, in fact, their criticism is not so much a judicial Analysis, as a political and philosophical Essay, I am, by no means, disposed to dispute either the admiration or the gratitude, to which Mr. Walsh is, in the estimation of every friend to Britain, justly entitled. The inferences, however, which they draw, are either incorrect, as to conclusion, or false, as to position; they mingle as it were their own poison, with the American antidote, and infuse their own doctrines, as if they proceeded legally and honourably from the text; and indeed, in one respect, it is difficult to meet the reviewers upon any arguments, resulting from premises, as they refuse to admit analogies arising from history, and reason only upon probabilities, referring to more immediate events. To them who defended the politics and proceedings of a ministry, whose philosophy consisted in extolling the power of France, and whose practice in making no effort to resist it, and who, in nearly every quarter of the world, laboured to diffuse the national opinion of our inferiority and weakness, this mode may be most convenient. But had Buonaparte reasoned in this manner, he never would have been Emperor of France; but they appear to me to adopt a reasoning, inconsistent, as it relates to themselves, and false, as is relates to facts—there is, they observe, "a sort of geometrical progression," in the career of conquest, by which victory is facilitated and secured; and the conclusion drawn is, that such is the progress of France, that in a few years, there will be nothing left for her to conquer. But, if I reason from history, I can find no where the existence of such a state, not even amongst the Romans, who, if they had previously conquered the North, would not subsequently have fallen by it. In point of fact, too, they are incorrect, because the conquest of Russia and of Turkey in Europe, will, I flatter myself, be more difficult than that of Germany & Italy, & would even when effected, present insuperable obstacles to the overthrow & controul of Asia; & there is, therefore, an advance and a term to conquest, which may be either accelerated by the policy of these Scotch philosophers, or retarded by the practical measures, and honest intentions of common place statesmen. To enforce their own doctrine, the reviewers assume as a principle, that the last war with France originated with Britain. But this attempt was completely repelled and refuted by the illustrations and the abilities of Mr. Pitt, and it is not at this day, that we ought to read assertions, which have been disproved, and be called upon to admit premises, which have been demonstrated not to exist. To attribute therefore the growth of France to the folly of Britain, and to state on the one hand, the pre-eminence of our adversary, and, on the other, our own weakness, seems to me inconsistent with the praise and approbation of a work, the great effect of which is to exhibit the distress which exists in France, and the comfort which exists in England. But, assuming, as they do, the irresistibility of France, and, as a legitimate consequence, the probability of Spanish submission and of Russian servitude, "if Russia were not too remote," it is singular that they should contend for the exemption of Russia on account of her situation, when they had previously declared in the first place, that the fact of conquest naturally led to the certainty and succession of it; in the next, that in a few years there will be nothing left for France to war against; and in the third, that the spirit of conquest, inherent in France, would neither be checked nor changed by the death of Buonaparte. Without entering into any disquisition upon what time can alone clearly unfold, I may feel that the reverse opinion, so far as it applies to the death of Bounaparte, derives more strength from history, than it is weakened by the theory of these new philosophers; and if any thing could more clearly shew to my feelings, the danger and the fallacy of their positions, it is the system which they advise for our present and our future conduct;—they recommend us entirely to abstain from continental interference, in order that the French power feeding upon itself, may progressively deteriorate and consume. But was it during the reign of *the Talents*, that the French power became retrograde and impoverished? Were they not sufficiently inactive? and was it not, by the correspondent and almost traitorous policy of Mr. Fox, that Prussia was at war with England and with France at the same time? Did we not then notoriously suffer from continental interference? According to them we ought to withdraw our forces from Spain and Portugal, from Sicily and from Greece—we ought to give France an opportunity of growing poor by conquest, and indolent from superiority; according to them it seems the possession of sea-ports would induce them to neglect their navy, and the acquisition of fresh fortresses to withdraw their garrisons, and reduce their army. According to them the French seamen, instead of improving in science and nautical tactics, would gradually decay and degenerate, and the soldiers be brought down "to the level of a new and inexpert militia;" and during this period of fortunate conquest and general acquiescence, the opponents of France are to be trained to arms and discipline, the fourth part of the population are to think for themselves, and those, who, under the sweeping permission of the Edinburgh Review, are to be exempt from universal slavery, are in the course of a few years, to form a coalition, which is to conduce to the deliverance of Europe. But how when France is, according to their plan, to conquer every thing, without limitation, any opponents are to remain, and even if any should remain, they are to escape the vigilance and the jealousy of an enemy, whose successes are not to depend upon the life of Buonaparte, is a paradox I cannot solve, for the plain reason, that I do not comprehend it. The Edinburgh Reviewers, whilst they lament the state of their own country, exalt and illustrate the power of our enemies—they tell us that in a few years, France will have nothing left for her to war against—and, in the same breath, that her army is to degenerate, and her opponents to consolidate and coalesce into resistance—that we, in the mean time, who have been so impolitic as to contend, are in future to be so wise as to wait; and that we ought not to take umbrage at a rising navy, which cannot injure us, since our maritime superiority can neither be resisted nor destroyed—a superiority, the causes of which, whilst they incidentally explain, the Edinburgh Reviewers have no hesitation to condemn. But, when they tell us, what we have lost by the war, and how much we should have gained by consulting or anticipating the advice of the Edinburgh Review, I think I cannot conclude better, than by quoting the language of Mr. Pitt, who, in reply to a similar charge from one of his opponents, exclaimed with triumphant and patriotic energy—"The Honourable Gentleman asks what we have gained by the war? I will tell him what we have gained by the war—we have gained *all we should have lost without it.*"

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Mahomed Saib,
VERS.
Collatoor Narasingiah Braminy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday next the 29th Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's sale, at his Office, Davidson Street, Black Town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for *Ready Money only*, A quantity of Timber of sorts consisting of prime Chittagong and Mahogany Planks, Trincomale Toonmacurrah and Sattan Wood, Several old Charriott and Bandy Bodies and a variety of other Articles, being the Property of the above named Defendants, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

No articles will be delivered untill paid for, and all Articles sold and not cleared away in 5th days, will be resold at the risk of the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

W. OLPHERTS, Sheriff.

Madras 25th March 1811.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Cotticady Valapah Chitty,
VERS.
Pariapauliam Ammoo.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 4th of April next, will be sold by Sheriff's sale, at his Office, No. 1, Davidson Street, Black Town, between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, for *Ready Money only*, three Ingots of Silver, a few Articles of Brass Ware and two Bags of Rice being the Property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

W. OLPHERTS Sheriff.

Madras, 25th March 1811.

Medical Fund.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the MEDICAL FUND, will be holden at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 2d April, 1811, at the Medical Board Office.

THOMAS SERGEANT,
Secretary.

Fort St. George, 22d *March*, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
This-day, TUESDAY, the 26th Instant,
AT HIS GODOWNS
IN THE FORT,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
THE VALUABLE
Stock and Trade.
OF
Mr. J. RAVELLI,
CONSISTING OF
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Europe Articles,
IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

Catalogues of which are published and circulated.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 28th Instant,
AN INVOICE
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING
Europe Articles,
VIZ.

CUTLERY, Stationary, Hats, Gun-powder and Shot, Pins and Needles, plain and cut Madeira, Claret and Wine and Water Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, Butter Pots, Salt Cellars, Cruet and Liquor Stands, Muffineers. Globe Lamps, Books, and a quantity of superfine Flannel.

N. B.—The above will be sold without reserve to close a concern, Catalogues of the particulars are published and circulated.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 1st April,

AN Invoice of Gold, Silver and Mock Jewellery, the particulars of which will be mentioned in hand bills previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT MR. RAVELLI's
IN THE FORT,

TWO very beautiful Shawls of a remarkably fine texture.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Excellent Mellow,
WINE,
NEAR EIGHT YEARS OLD,
TO BE HAD
ON APPLICATION TO
ROBERT SCAWEN,
AT
FORT ST. GEORGE,

IN PIPES, HALF AND QUARTER PIPES, which he takes the liberty of recommending *as Genuine Madeira*, and well worth the attention of GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, and particularly for the purpose of sending it to England. The Quality has been very highly approved of

THE PRICE FIXED IS

PER PIPE.............. Pagodas 285
HALF PIPE.............. 145
QUARTER PIPE.......... 72½

Fort St. George, 25*th March*, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

This-day, TUESDAY, the 26th Instant,
Ashton and Meppen,
WILL SELL
AT THEIR ROOMS,
SALE COMMENCING
AT THE USUAL HOUR,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,

A LARGE quantity of handsome Glass Ware, consisting as follows, Cut Madeira and Claret Glasses, one dozen of beautiful Cut Jelly Glasses, Cut Goblets, Tumblers, handsome Cut large and small Decanters, plain Tumblers, Blue Finger Cups, three handsome Cut Bottles of Spirits, Liquere and Hock Glasses, a very neat plated Liquor Stand, with three beautiful Cut Bottles, after which, a quantity of Stone and half Stone China, consisting of a general assortment, several Tents, and Horses will be put up and sold without reserve.

This-day, TUESDAY, the 26th Instant,
Ashton and Meppen,
WILL SELL
AT THEIR ROOMS,
SALE COMMENCING
AT THE USUAL HOUR,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

TWELVE dozen of Razors, 10 dozen Scissars, a quantity of Portmanteau Locks, 6 dozen of Black Handle Knives and Forks, 6 pair Plated Candlesticks, 6 Reams of Letter and Chit Paper, 500 Quills, 50 Boxes of Wafers, 3 dozen Windsor Soap, a few dozen Essence of Spruce, a quantity of square Bottles, of fresh Europe Pickles, a quantity of Olives, Capers, Fish and Meat Sauces, Jams and Jellies, and a great variety of other Europe Articles.

Ashton and Meppen,
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A PAIR of Handsome light BAY ARAB HORSES, that are sound, have been broke in for a Phæton, and there is but little doubt, but they would go in a Curricle, they go well and quietly together.

Ashton and Meppen,
HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

A STRONG GREY ARAB SADDLE HORSE, which is warranted sound; a reasonable trial will be given.—The above are the property of a Gentleman, who has left the Settlement, a reasonable price has been fixed upon the Horses.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a quantity of neat FURNITURE, consisting of Cots of various dimensions,—Mahogany Dining Tables,—do. Card do.—Side Boards,—handsome blackwood Tea Poys & Shade stands,—a Music Stand,—two Music Stools,—several handsome Pier Glasses,—and sundry other Articles of Household Furniture,—they are the property of a Gentleman returned to Europe, and will be sold very moderate.

FOR PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE.

THE BRIG
General Lelande,

BURTHEN between 1,200 and 1,300 Bags, just off the Stocks—built of the best Materials, at CALINGAPATAM, and now on her way from that Port—with all her STORES, complete, for Sea.

Apply to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

⁂ It is requested that these Subscribers to the Courier, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer, who will pay attention to their orders: and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, March 26, 1811.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, Oct. 6, 1810.

FROM PURTUGAL.

[☞ The following Letter is from an American gentleman in Lisbon, to the Editor of the Centinel, and contains information on which reliance may be placed.]

LISBON, AUG. 17, 1810.

"I have seen enough since my arrival here from Boston, to discover how easily the vague and undigested stories that have reached America have arisen. Although upon the spot, it is not easy to form a correct judgment of the actual state of things on the frontier; and many opinions are propagated by folly, and others at the suggestion of groundless apprehensions. It now appears to be the idea, that an attack, especially an attack with an
was ... lming force, is not to be expected.
have ... confess, one who three weeks since
Rod ... for a few days to the impression, that
its f... he fall of Ciuded Rodrigo the French
to th... ble and determined to make a great
their ... into Portugal. Indeed, in the eyes of a
But s... net, their strenuous attacks on that place
put o... nly appear to be preparatory to such an
the k, f... or which we should have thought they
ed consi... dered themselves competent by hav-
ed, suff... nt body of troops to keep down
last ... in their rear, and send up pro-
dista... r if they were not able to follow
ton. ... ccess by advancing, of what use
ven ... ing troops and time which might
pro... tter employed. What is the fact?
the ... endered the 10th July, and after
for... of the French advanced, it is true,
at l... mmoned Almeida, and some of
in... d corps penetrated to Pinhel.
... has been the force wh... ich has been
... rward, that the communication between
... ritith head-quarters and Almeida remain-
... pen.—In short, they appear to have retreat-
... as the great body of their army was at the
... accounts, between the Coa and Aqueda, a
... nce of 45 or 60 miles from Lord Welling-
Why has not Massena advanced and dri-
... he Leopards into the sea, as his Master
... nised should be done long ago?—He has or
... rench Generals lie, a great superiority of
... hen why not advance to the crisis—or
... ate, or retreat. Perhaps his
... t may be ascribed to two cir-
... st, a scarcity of bread, and in
... that scarcity, a sick list of 23,000
... dly, the constant desertion of
... Italian, and Portuguese (and
... hmen) who can escape. This
... great a height, and the wretch-
... ch the French army are paid,
... ity with which the British and
... ps are paid, makes it dangerous
... place Germans or Italians near
... roops in the service of Napoleon
... pay until their return; and if
... e, no account is rendered to their
... ls The difference is known,
... sily conceived, when it is told,
... th a convoy goes up to the ar-
... ollars to pay it. It is even re-
... me of Massena's army have retro-
... anca.—Besides the above causes,
... sturbances in Madrid may have had some
... on the operations of the French. There
... other circumstance which will at least re-
... the conquest of Portugal.—The system so
... n adopted by the French, will be adopted
... he allied army, that of destruction before
... parture.—Thus, when the French advanced
... Pinhel, they found empty houses and no
... ad.

"There is an additional ground of hope,
... hat this conquest is remote, in the state of the
... ortuguese army. By March, next year, there
... l be full 100,000 Portuguese in arms, well
... led, and capable of field service; that is to
... 40 to 50,000 in addition to those already
... Lord Wellington. So far they have done
... ; and I cannot see, why they should not
... as good troops as any militia can. On
... rst attack they were indeed a little confus-
... out they have since taught their enemies
... pect them. Their officers also evince a
... e of skill that proves them to be capable
... ntelligent. The other day one of their
... ents was ordered to surround a village in
... their were some French dragoons.—The
... uguese officer had three to one of his ene-
... but he did not, in consequence, rush pel-
... to the attack, thereby losing more men
... n was necessary; he proceeded like an ex-
... ienced officer, and effected the almost total
... truction of his enemy with very trivial loss
... his side."

AUGUST 18, 1810.

"Finding a vessel about to sail for Boston, I resume my narrative of events relating to Portugal. By a recent arrival from Rio Janerio, the Prince Regent has appointed Mr. Stuart, the British Minister here, to be one of the Regency.—His duties, however, as Miniser, have induced him to decline a seat at the Board of Regency. His letter on the subject you will find in the papers I have sent to you. Should another Minister be appointed, and Mr. S. take his seat, the British will have two out of five in the Council. Marshal Beresford is at the head of the Portuguese army, and Admiral Berkeley is Commander in Chief of the Portuguese navy, and the arsenals. These appointments have been the free will offerings of the Prince Regent in *Brazil*. In addition to which it is apparent, that the great mass of the people are satisfied with the appointments, though some of the office-holders and office-seekers feel a little unpleasent on the occasion. But this is natural.

"Reliance may be placed on the articles in Lisbon papers, as I have understood it is the determination of those who conduct them, to give the real state of things from time to time. This augurs well of what is thought to be their real situation.

"In the Gazette Extra of this morning you will find an official confirmation of the spirit of desertion in the French army. Four hundred Swiss have laid down their arms. General Beresford's despatch will explain it. It is reported, that the French have been defeated in *Catalonia*; but they are mere reports.

"Letters from a General officer were yester-day received here, expressing his opinion that the army would soon be "actively engaged" But it is agreed on all hands, that Lord W. has no associate who can worm out of him any thing which the good of the service requires to be kept secret. This expression, however from an officer of judgement, together with the circumstance of the only regiment left here being ordered to join the army, and clearing the army of all the followers and sick, induce many to think a battle to be near; while others see in them only indications of some important movement.

"The desertions from the French armies continue in great numbers.—We have not yet had either a contradiction or confirmation of its reported retrograde movements.

"P. M. We have accounts from the army.—It remained in statu quo—ergo, in perfect quiet.

"At Spain, her politics and her warfare, I have long been disgusted; but there are persons here who think her cause not desperate, and that she will eventually triumph. I shall be glad, very glad, to find their opinions correct. It has often been said that no country can be conquered if the inhabitants chuse to say so, and to act up to what they say. This I hope is the case with Portugal. Would to Heaven it were the case with Spain! The spirit of the Portuguese is raised, and their national vanity flattered when they recollect that this weak country has been the only one that has made effectual resistance to the coward world's Master. Instead of that dirty and slovenly system of dress, I find their troops clean and tightly dressed.—This must ameliorate their situation.—Their real patriotism is awakened.—Of this being the case, in a good degree, I will only state, that within a fortnight 80,000 dollars have been raised by voluntary subscription for the purpose of liberating their prisoners in Algiers; with which country they have recently formed a treaty. This is no small offering, when it is considered the country is now supporting an army of about 50,000 men, and that it never has bragged of its greatness and the devotion of the lives and fortunes of its citizens to their country."

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Look out.—It deserves particular notice, that whilst most of the democratic papers are half frantic with joy at the late news from France, the National Intelligencer, holds a very different language. Far from considering the French decrees as repealed, clogged as they are with such momentous conditions, it employs the language of caution to the people how they trust to appearances.—After reciting the section of the Act of Congress, which enjoins it upon the President, in case France or England should revoke their decrees to issue a proclamation declaring the fact, the National Intelligencer expresses itself thus:—

"As much in relation to this subject will depend upon the decision of the Executive under the act of Congress, it will be gratifying to our readers to learn that the President is expected at the seat of government in a very few days, where also all the Heads of Departments are daily expected. The Secretary of State arrived last evening."

Here so far from considering the Berlin and Milan Decrees as being to be actually revoked on the first of November, the Intelligencer intimates, that it depends on the decision of the Executive, whether they are so to be considered or not; thereby intimating strong doubts about what that decision may be. This language in this paper, the merchants may rely upon it, is not to be regarded as the loose, unreflecting paragraph of an editor, but it doubtless conveys the opinion of such members of the Cabinet as happen to be at Washington, of whom the Secretary of State is one. Truly it may be said much will depend on the decision of the Executive. I confess myself at a loss to conceive, how he can avail himself of the revocation of the Decrees without taking with it the condition annexed to the revocation, namely, a war with England. This I suspect he is hardly yet prepared to encounter. We shall soon see: In the mean time I once more repeat, Look before you Leap.

Mr. Russell,—The suggestion in a late Centinel, that the President on receiving official information of the revocation of the French Decrees, will issue his Proclamation for opening our ports to French armed ships, was not strictly correct.—It should have been stated, that he will issue his Proclamation announcing the fact of the revocation of the Decrees, if he thinks the late act of Bonaparte does so revoke them; he will then wait three months after the date of his Proclamation, to see if the English rescind their orders in Council;—if they do not, then the French cruizer will be admitted in our ports, and the non-intercourse Law renewed as it respects Great Britain. Yours &c. CORRECTOR.

[Translations from the Portuguese Papers.]

PORTUGAL. LISBON, AUG. 22, 1810.

The following official Order of the Day has been published here:

"H. Q. SAGOSA, AUG. 14, 1810.

His Excellency Marshal Beresford, Commander in Chief, has already made known to the army the brave conduct of a part of the regiment of cavalry No. 12, under the immediate orders of Field-Marshal Silviera; his Excellency has now the satisfaction to announce that General has made prisoners in the Castle of Puebla de Senobria, of the Swiss battalion, No. 3, composed of 400 men, which had taken refuge there, in order to escape his attacks in the open country.—The enemy commanded by Gen. Seras, superior in force, advanced in order to save that battalion which was besieged by the militia of Tras-os-montes, and a part of that regiment of cavalry, but those brave militia animated by the example of their commander the Field Marshal Silveira, were unintimidated, and the enemy by approaching obtained only the mortification of witnessing the surrender of their battalion, which took place in their sight.

Such was the result of the intelligence and judgment with which Field Marshal Silveira projected this enterprize, and of the valor and prudence with which he executed it. It has shewn that the brave militia of Fars-os-montes are not unmindful of the glory of their ancestors, and that they are determind to emulate them; they remember the year of 1762, when the peasantry of that province engaged a corps of regular troops of the enemy, and compelled it to retreat.

BOSTON GAZETTE,—Oct. 8, 1810.

SPANISH AMERICA.

By the schr. Dash, Capt. Austin, arrived at New-York, in 27 days from Laguira, we have accounts from South America to 2d Sept. We have been permitted to use the Carraccas Gazettes of the 31st August and 1st Sept; from them we give the official account of the Revolution at St. Fe, which took place on 19th and 20th Aust. similar to that at Carraccas of the 19th April. This caused great rejoicings at Laguira, etc. The Gazette speaks of that event in terms of enthusiastic exultation. He says, the 19th April and the 19th August, are days propitious to the glorious cause of Ferdinand VII. when an insurmountable barrier was erected, against the ambition of the detested Bonaparte; a barrier which, with the spirit of liberty, aided by the friendship of Great Britian, shall extend from the shores of Venezuela to the interior of Peru. This official account was published with all speed by the Junta of Carraccas.

Capt. A. adds, that an English vessel arrived at Laguira, whose commander informed that the Spanish islanders had declared the Main in a state of insurrection; that cruizers were fitting out at Porto Rico, etc. etc. to blockade Laguira, Cumana, Porto Cavello, etc. and declare their determination to capture all vessels bound to or from the blockaded ports and districts.

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,—Oct. 10. 1810.

W. FLORIDA. BATON-ROUGE, AUG. 26, 1810.

Before the Convention adjourned, all its proceedings were submitted to the Spanish Governor, De Lassus, and by him approved. The organization of the government has been similar to that adopted in the United States: and all the persons appointed bear American names. The Governor enjoys general confidence, and has a salary of 3000 dollars a year. Every thing is conducted with American spirit and Spanish gravity. The Convention will assemble again in November.

NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 30. The Spanish Governor of *East-Florida*, [FOLCH] has arrived in *Pensacola* from *Havana*, and will *honor* the Convention of *West-Florida* with his presence in November, attended with an escort of 5000 men!

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, SEPT. 20, 1810.

An officer of the United States army, in the *Miss'sippi Territory*, in a letter dated September 22, 1810, says, "All officers on furlough are ordered to be at H. Q. by the 15th, for the avowed purpore of taking possession of *Pensacola, West-Florida.*" ☞ *We have reason to believe, that orders has been issued by our Government for a forcible occupancy of one or both of the* Floridas; *and that the orders were countermanded on the receipt of the intelligence of the expected revocation of his decrees, by the Emperor Napoleon.*—

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, Oct. 13, 1810.

Capt. Brown, from Laguira, informs us of an affair between the brig Jane, Capt. Smart, of *New York*, and the British brig Challenger, of 18 guns, then riding there. The Jane having her ensign, pendent and jack flying, a boat came from the Challenger, and ordered the Mate of the Jane to haul down her pendent, as no merchant vessel had a right to wear one in that port. The Mate refused, and one of the Challenger's men hauled it down. The Capt. of the Jane being ashore, when he returned, he ordered, his pendent to be hoisted, & the Challenger's boat returned along side, and again ordered the pendent hauled down; which being again refused, was again struck. One of the Challenger's officers then invited the Captain of the Jane to go on board the brig, which he did; and was then sent to the Spanish Commandant on shore, who seemed dissatisfied with the conduct of the British officers. But after Capt. S. left him, he was informed that he must not wear his pendent any more in port, as no merchant vessel in future would be allowed to wear one. Capt. A. adds, that there were three other British vessels of war there, which took no notice of the hoisting of pendents by American vessels.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

A vessel has arrived in Newport, which left Cadiz the 22d August, but brings no new event of importance. The French blockaders of the isle of Leon, continued inactive, and the Spaniards and English were so perfectly free from fears of an early assult, that a British regiment of cavalry, and two of infantry, had sailed for Lisbon.

The papers continue replete with relations of partial affairs in almost the whole interior of Spain. In every place out of the glare of the French sabres, the patriots were in arms, and frequently made their plundering invaders sensible of the length of those arms; and that the hatred was irreconcilable, & would prompt to deeds of vengeance, while there existed one Spanish heart and a gallon of Spanish blood to feed it. The Spaniards were carrying on an active predatory warfare in Old Castile and Arragon, which the French have so often boasted of having "quieted," and occupied the road communicating between Madrid and Saragossa. Though many of the Spaniards were frequently sacrificed at their country's altar, every day more or less Frenchmen were compelled to bite the dust, or were made prisoners.

The Regency of the Kingdom had named new Viceroys in several of the South American provinces—Don Benito Perez, is Viceroy o... New Granada; the Marquis of Medina, G... Gen. of Chili; Don Davila, of Carthagena, Don Manuel Remon, of Upper Tacaman.

GAZETTE MAINE,—Oct. 13, ...

From Portugal,

The French under Massena hav...

...ons of failing back. The great scarcity of provisions, their situation on a ten mile long plain in the heat of the summer, and the great scarcity of water, has filled their hospitals with sick, and occasioned their retrogadation. The dysentery prevails to a great extent. The British army being in the high lands, with plenty of good water and provisions, enjoy a fine air, and remarkable healthy. Massena has displayed all his arts to induce Lord Wellington to descend to the plains—but in vain. The longer his Lordship delays fighting the better. The French are circumvallating Almeida.

It is confidently stated, that the Hon. J. Q Adams our Minister at the Court of Russia, has expressed his decided opinion in favour of a treaty with G. Britain, provided it could be obtained upon any thing like equal terms of reciprocity. It is remarked by him how dangerous the French influence in the Court of St. Petersburgh has become, pervading every artery of the body politic; there is not a nobleman's palace but has some minion of France within it. He considers the safety of this country and G. Britain so nearly connected, that we, as well as they, must find a paramount duty in opposing French influence and power.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE FLORIDAS.

Extract of a Letter from Baton Rogue, dated August 23.

"I am at this place—Where I came to be present at the presentation of our new form of Government to Governor Bassus, who yesterday accepted of it in toto. The convention are now fitting with closed doors, making the appointments necessary to carry the new Government into effect. The whole proceedings are in the press, and in a few days will be made public—they are such as will tend to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country.

BOSTON GAZETTE,—Oct 15, 1810.

DESPATCH BY THE SALLY.

The ship *Sally*, Capt. Webber, has arrived at Baltimore from Liverpool. She brings no latter accounts from London than before received. She is, however, the bearer of Despatches from Gen. *Armstrong*, and Mr. *Pinkney*, and the messenger was landed at Norfolk with them; from whence, he immediately proceeded to Washington.

FROM MEXICO.

We have seen a Gentleman just arrived from Vera Cruz (Mexico) who informs, that the Viceroy of Mexico had supplied the Governor of Maracaybo with money, arms and ammunition, for the purpose of resisting the rebels of Carraccas, whom it was determined to bring to submission. The Bulwark 74 gun ship was on the eve of sailing for Spain with the deputies on board from Mexico to the Spanish Cortes, and was to touch at the Havana to take on board the deputies from Cuba. The Mexicans had despatched two ships laden with gun powder (manufactured in Mexico) as a present to the Spanish Patriots of the mother country, and had subscribed twenty millions of dollars to be sent to them ...ortly

[*Philad. Paper.*

ST. DOMINGO.

The warfare between *Christophe* and *Petion* still continues. A desperate battle was fought in August, between the contending armies, in which Christophe loss 600 of his men, and three of his best general officers. Early in September, Petion succeeded in taking 5 of Christophe's barges.

PORT OF BOSTON.

FROM THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE BOOKS.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY—No foreign arrivals.

SATURDAY OCT. 13.—*Ar.* ship Laura, Davis from Montivideo, with a cargo of *ox* and *horse hides, horse hair, calf skins, horn plates,* &c. to Thomas Brewer, who has politely furnished us with the following particulars; "Left at Montivideo, 4th Aug. ship Poctolus, Beckford, of Boston, waiting to receive his freight, from Buenos Ayres, brig Debora, & Jane, Monk, of & for Philidelphia, waiting to recover his freight; brig Aspray, Everett, of New York, for the Havanah, being ready to sail with a cargo of beef; ship Roby and Betsy, Baldry, or Norfolk, from London; ship Felix, Ross, of New York, London. These two last were loading on English account, with orders of council. There was only one English ship loading at Montevideo, and one arrived the day the Laura sailed. An English transport was loading with Bread for the English ships of war at Rio Janeiro. There were at Buenos Ayres, 30th July, ship Voltaire, ...wen, of Philadelphia, destination uncertain; ... George and Mary, Bucklin, of and for Pro...e in 4 or 5 weeks; ship Despatch, Smith, ...n from London, under Spanish colours; ..., Murdock, of Norfolk, from London, ... brig, name unknown. These two ...ding on English account, with or...il. Since the change of Government in Buenos Ayres, three English ships, with valuable cargoes, have been seized for attempting to smuggle—one of them had been condemned. Sch. Julia, of Philadelphia, with a China cargo, from Rio belonging to Mr. Relley, (Mr. Miller, supercargo) was seized, condemned, and sold, with her cargo, for smuggling. There were 16 English merchantmen at Buenos Ayres—some of them had been there 12, and 2 of them 20 months. Aug. 25, lat. 23 30 S. long. 29 30 W. was boarded by a boat from his britannic Majesty's ship the Dromedary, one of a fleet of seven, then in sight. The next day capt. Davis and myself were sent for by the Commodore, with the ship's papers, log-book, &c.—he sent his boat at 1 o'clock, and we were received on board by the Captain, and conducted to the Commodore's cabin, who received us with much civility—he was desirous of obtaining some information of the revolution in the Rio or Plate, for he observed they knew very little at Rio of what was going on in the River. After remaining on board about 4 hours, and answering his inquiries, (all which he took down in writing) and partaking of a variety of refreshments, he gave us the following information: that his flag ship was the Hindostan of 50 guns, Capt. Pasco, that with the Dromedary of 38, and the Porpoise sloop of war of 18 guns, he left Sidney, New South Wales, the 14th May last: that he was Governor Bligh, and had been Governor there several years; that the troops had mutinied against him, and that they were ordered home for trial: that the whole of the 102d regiment was then in the fleet for that purpose: that he left the Colony all quiet and well under Gov. Macqueon: the number of troops left was about 2000, including the 73d regiment, that the colony increased rapidly, and were in want of nothing, although many articles have a great price. Left no American vessels there. The ship Tonquin of New York, ... 200 tons had been there, and sailed with near 200 ... of wood, to compleat her loading with beach la mar, for China, and had a prospect of making an immense voyage. Ship Hope Chase, of Newport, had been there and sailed with flattering prospects. A ship had been there who sailed from N. York, with a schr, but had parted from her and not seen her for several months. The Commodore had spoke nothing on his passage, which was ten weeks to Rio Janeiro, from which place he sailed the 11th Aug. with the four other ships in co. under his convoy, for England. After expressing his satisfaction at the information lord Stangford gave him at Rio, of the favourable prospects of accommodation between his government and ours, and of the pleasure it gave him to see the American flag retain its neutrality, he politely offered us any thing he had that we might be in want of: on our suggesting that we might be short of fire wood, he insisted on our taking a boat load which he had brought from Botany; he declined looking at our ship's paper or log book.

VERMONTO REPUBLICAN,—OCTOBER 15, 1810.

The following is an extract of a letter from a very intelligent gentleman living on the Mississippi, whose sources of information may be relied on:—

"West Florida is quiet. The new regulations adopted by the convention of the Governor at Baton Rogue, and tranquillity is restored. Their system approximates, as nearly as possible, to a republican form of Government, and they openly avow a wish to become a part of the United States. The name of Ferdinand VII. is still used in public acts of that Province, but the inhabitants hold him in most sovereign contempt. There is a samll British party among them who are hostile to the government of the U. States, and from the loud clamor they made, were at first thought to be the majority: but they are found to consist only of a few old stories of the revolution and half-pay British officers."—*Nat. Intel.*

Amongst other regulations ordained by the new government of West Florida, one interdicts lawyers or attorneys from appearing or pleading before any court.

THE REPERTORY,—OCTOBER 16, 1810,

FROM ST. BARTHOLOMEWS.

The Exchange Coffee House Books furnish following extract of a letter from Salem, dated yesterday morning.

"Yesterday arrived brig Betsey, Reith, 18 days from St. Bartholomews. A revolution had taken place at that Island, in consequence of some arbitrary acts of the government. The Betsey had been there but three days, and had her choice, to remain during the embargo, (which they said would continue about 6 weeks, but probably till orders respecting their affairs were received from Sweden) or to come away with the *judge* of the Island. She took the latter course. The judge, whose name is *Bergstedt* his wife, clerk, and several servants, whom the inhabitants forced on board this vessel, have taken lodgings at the Sun, and will tarry a short time here, as it is his intention to sail soon again for the West Indies. Bergstedt is said to have had the control of the place.

FROM ...GUIRA.

Capt. Dameron, of the schooner William and John, arrived at Baltimore in 24 days from Laguira, via St. Croix, informs, that there was a brig of war off Laguira, which boards all vessels bound in, some even within a quarter of a mile of the anchorage ground. His schooner was boarded by her and treated politely. He touched at Basse End, St. Croix, Sept. 18, where he learnt that several American vessels, bound from ports on the Maine, in the revolted provinces, were captured by privateers from Porto Rico, but upon this information he changed his voyage. The names of the vessels captured, or to what ports they belonged, Capt. D. did not learn.

N. Y. Mer. Ad.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL, Oct. 17, 1810.

The British flag is flying on the Castle of Pensacola. Our information is derived from a gentleman 17 days from that quarter, this is no more, the reader will recollect than we calculated upon in a former paper, and is probobly the last act of derogated authority of the Spanish Junta, in favor of their good friend and ally king George—now we may console ourselves with having the British both in our front and rear. They have now the master key to the West India trade, and can now control that of the Mississippi. This might have been easily prevented, in our opinion, if our just but too forbearing government had seized *vi et armis* on that part of W. Florida which they claim. The forces under Gen. Wilkinson on the Sebine, would have been usefully employed on this occasion and secured to the U. S advantages, which are now more difficult to be obtained.—*Augusta Chronicle, Sep.* 21.

Baltimore, October 13.

From Spanish America.—Capt. Dawson, who arrived this morning from Carthagena, reports that there were disturbances in the interior of the Spanish province. He is unacquainted with particulars—being only informed that a partial engagement had taken place, in which the "Independents of St. Fee had repulsed an advanc'd detachment of the 'loyal' Mexicans. Both armies marched ostensibly under the patriotic banners of Ferdinand VII.

Capt. C. brought three (1 white, two black) of Miranda's men.

BOSTON GAZETTE, OCTOBER 18, 1810,

FROM RIVER PLATE.

Our intelligence from the River of Plate, into the month of August, is minute and authentic. The revolution at Buenos Ayres, in favour of the native American party, and the absolute independence of the Vice-royalty, which began on the 20th May, by depriving the Vice-King, (*Cisneros, under the Junta of Sev lle*) of his command, was completed on the 22d June, when he, together with the late Governor of Montevideo, (*Riodobri,*) who had been residing at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the unpopularity of his conduct, was arrested, put on board a cutter, and sent to Spain. The native Junta of Buenos Ayres, had prudently adopted the measure of lowering the high rate of duties; by the removal of all officers of uncertain zeal, the appointment of undoubted partisans, and generally, by carrying her regulations into rigorous effect. All the old European officers have been deprived of their fire arms and swords, and dispossessed of their offices. An expedition of 1500, had been sent into the interior of the country, for the purpose, as was generally supposed, of assisting the revolutionists of Chili in effecting a change of government. A commissioner has been sent from the capital of the river of Plate, to the court of St. James's with an account of the change, for the purpose of forming a commercial arrangement.

At Monte Video, on the other hand, these changes of revolution were opposed by the municipal authority—which has the whole controul in the absence of the Governor of the navy and royal arsenal, though the *power* of this city is considered subservient to that of Buenos Ayres, the governor of which takes the title of vice king of the province. The great number of European Spaniards in the city of Monte Video, is considered the only chief obstacle to the revolution there—and an arbitrary system of esplonage is continually operating which awes the native Spaniards into silence and submission. Negotiations had been opened in une between the two cities, but without effecting any arrangement or accommodation. Soon after the revolution in Buenos Ayres had been effected, an opportunity was offered, which had it been improved might have enabled the inhabitants of Monte Video to have completed the revolution of the province. Col. Morianda who commanded the citadel was interested in the American party—he was threatened by a party of marines who besieged him, and summoned him to surrender as a traitor to his country. Had he acted with promptitude upon this summons he might have seized the government house; been joined by the militia and declared himself dictator. But falling courage as well as judgment, he suffered himself to be decoyed from his regiment, was seized, and together with some other officers imprisoned—and afterwards secretly dispatched to Rio Janeiro.

A skirmish has taken place at *Colony* in taking possession of a fort, in which the Monte Videans were defeated by the troops from Buenos Ayres with the loss of 8 killed ... many wounded.

Frenchmen at both places were in confinement. Leniers was at Cordova.

ESSEX REGISTER,—OCT. 20, 1810.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 17.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By captain Doan, of the ship Travelle, from Lisbon, from whence he sailed on the 6th of September, we learn that Almeida surrendered to the French on the 27th of August, in which the British lost three of the best regiment.

Several transports had arrived at Lisbon from England and Cadiz. Two Scotch regiments from Cadiz, arrived at Lisbon, on the 4th of September.

An Austrian corps was daily expected to reinforce the French Army, which consisted of upwards of 100,000 men. The British ... consisted of 30,000 men and between ... ...nei- 80,000 Portugues. ...our

Every thing was tranquil at Lisbon.

Captain D. farther states, that about ... Portuguese troops who were in the garriso... Almeida, were made prisoners and were ... . 19. to France. ...rriv-

The news of the repeal of the French ... , in a had been received at Lisbon.

Admiral Berkely commands the ... fleet.

We have received a Lisbon Pape... ...ail- of September, which we understan... ...that the official account of the surrende... ...nch da, which we shall give a translati... ...nes next paper. ...ew ...ts.

BOSTO...

Captain Foster of the schooner E... ...ed in this port, from Lisbon, last evening, passage of 42 days.

DISASTER AT ALMEIDA.

Captain F. states that the day before he s...ed' Sept. 5th information reached Lisbon, ... Almeida after being besieged by the Fre... from the 25th to the 28th of Augt. 2 magazi... took fire on the evening of the latter day, ... up and destroyed one third of the inhab...

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, ...

LATEST FROM PORT...

Advices received here and in N... down Lisbon dates to the ... Almeida, [a frontier garrison ... gal] capitulated on the 28th ... French.—It was invested soon ... render of Ciudad Rodrigo, and ... ment commenced the 25th Augt... 28th the magazine was blown ... desolation, "Not a house," says ... count, "was left in a habitab... Rumours always extravagant, a... third of the inhabitants were bu... —A capitulation became immedi... sable.—The garrison was comma... Gen. Cox, who had with him 500... tugese troops and militia.—The ... N. Y. Mer. Advertiser, that thr... giments were in the garrison, is untrue. ...70 and were no British troops in Almeida: and t... Y. Gazette makes the same report say, ... the affairs with the French, the British are ... 5000 to have lost three of their best regiments.— ...n at also is incorrect. The garrison was made p... ...sent soners of war, having, as usual, refused to ent... into the French service, the regulars sent in ...ees, France—the militia home. On the, 29th Au... the British H. Q were at Alverche. Lord Weuese lington's army is compituted to amount ... 90,000; Massenas to 120,000, and even ... 3d 150,000—*Both* are exaggerated. The form... may amount to 60,000, the latter, to 80,000...

LISBON PAPERS—,

Of the 3d and 4th September contai... official letters of Lord Wellington and *Beresford*, to the Chief of the Portuguese ...gency, giving an account of the fall of Alm... in consequence of the explosion of the po... magazine, with the loss of all their ammu...on, and the destruction of artillery, wou... men. The garrison held out two days aft... explosion, and was then compelled to cap...late. At the date of the letters the French made no movements in consequence of the ...render. Wellington's letter is dated from ...verche, the 29th, and Beresford's from Lagro... the 31st August.

These papers continue the details of the p...tite war in various parts of the peninsula.